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SERMON

Preached before His Grace

CHARLES Duke of *Marlborough*,

PRESIDENT,

THE

VICE-PRESIDENTS and GOVERNORS

OF THE

HOSPITAL

FOR THE

SMALL-POX, and for INOCULATION,

AT THE

Parish-Church of *St. Andrew Holborn*,

On THURSDAY, *March* 5, 1752.

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By ISAAC *Lord Bishop of* WORCESTER.

Published at the Request of the PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS, *and* GOVERNORS.

The FIFTH EDITION, with a new PREFACE.

To which is added a POSTSCRIPT, *containing an Account of the* Small-Pox *and* Inoculation, *at* Boston *in* New-England, *in the Year* 1752.

LONDON:

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[Price SIX-PENCE]

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The FIFTH EDITION, with a DEFENCE of

the Inoculation of Children in New-England, in the Year 1721.

Printed by H. WOODFALL; and sold by the Booksellers of

the Royal Exchange, St. Paul's, &c.

Price Six Pence.

TO THE

KING's

Moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

SIR!

IT would be a Defect both in Gratitude and Duty, if the firſt Diſcourſe from the Pulpit in Favour of INOCULATION, was not moſt humbly inſcribed to YOUR MAJESTY.

THE Nation, among numerous other Inſtances of paternal Regard, ſtands obliged to Your MAJESTY's Goodneſs and Reſolution, for the Introduction and Progreſs of that ſalutary Practice.

THE very early Concern Your MAJESTY ſhewed for the Safety and Happineſs of this Kingdom, by expoſing Your own valuable Life, with great Intrepidity, to all the Hazards of War, was again apparent, when, with equal Firmneſs of Mind, You

 expoſed

exposed the important Lives of Your own tender and Royal Offspring, in the first Experiments made in *Britain* of the Effects of this Method of communicating a dangerous and often fatal Disease.

AND probably to this Operation we owe the Life of that illustrious PRINCE, to whom under Divine Providence, this Nation, and the whole Protestant Interest, are so deeply indebted, for the happy Victory at the Battle of *Colloden*.

THAT Your MAJESTY's vigilant Attention to the Welfare of your People, in all Respects, may be rewarded with a very long and happy Reign upon Earth, and crowned with immortal Glory in Heaven, is the ardent Prayer of,

SIR!

Your MAJESTY'S

Most obliged, and most devoted

Subject and Servant,

ISAAC WORCESTER.

PREFACE

To the FOURTH EDITION.

IT would be Injuſtice to the worthy Gentlemen, who have chiefly conducted this important and charitable Undertaking, as well as improper for other Reaſons, if a new Edition of the following Diſcourſe, at this Diſtance of Time from the firſt Publication, was to appear without the ſubſequent Hiſtory of the Charity therein recommended.

VERY happy it is that this Account of the laſt Year cannot fail to adminiſter much rational Pleaſure to the preſent Benefactors; at the ſame Time that it juſtly tends to promote an Increaſe of their Number, which is greatly wanted.

FROM the 31ſt of *December* 1751, to the 31ſt of *December* 1752, there were taken into this Hoſpital *three hundred and forty-four* poor diſtreſſed Objects, afflicted with the Small-pox in what is called the *natural Way*, by unperceived Contagion. Of theſe *two hundred and ſixty-two* have received their Cure.

IT may reaſonably be hoped, that the proportional Number of Deaths will hereafter be diminiſhed by the Uſe of VENTILATORS, lately introduced into this Hoſpital upon a Recommenda-

tion and a Plan from the pious and benevolent Dr. HALES.

THIS happy Method of very gradually changing foul and corrupted Air for that which is fresh and pure, has been tried so little a Time in this Hospital, that there is not yet sufficient Evidence fully to determine the Usefulness of the recent Practice; tho', as far as the present small Experience goes, it appears to be of great Benefit to the poor Patients in this Hospital.

IT would be unfriendly to Mankind not to add, that in Prisons and other Places of close Confinement, the administring that proper Fuel of Life, *fresh Air*, and removing the baneful Vapours of putrid Air, has proved upon various Experiments, what it is natural to expect it would prove, a great Preservative of human Lives.

BY the Assistance of charitable Benefactors, the Bounds of this Hospital have been somewhat enlarged in a *new* Building; but alas! this Increase of Rooms is by no means sufficient to receive the many miserable Objects, suffering under this nauseous and frightful Disease, who find Reception no where else. God grant they may soon fully find it here by additional Supplies from Christian Compassion!

THE following Regulation lately made will give general Satisfaction, but must increase the Expence of the Hospital. "RE-

"RESOLVED that, in Order to prevent any Suf-
"picion of the ſpreading of the Small-Pox by
"Patients ſent out of this Hoſpital, a proper
"Dreſs be provided for each of them, during
"their Continuance in the Hoſpital; and that
"their own Cloaths (kept ſeparate and careful-
"ly fumed with burning Brimſtone) be deli-
"vered to them in a Room detatched from
"the Hoſpital, when they leave it."

THIS Fumigation will be performed as Dr. HALES has directed; this learned Gentleman having obſerved, that the acid Fumes of burning Brimſtone have been long uſed with good Effect to deſtroy contagious Infection in the Cloaths of Perſons performing Quarentine.

AGAINST this Branch of the Charity, which ſeaſonably relieves the moſt deſtitute Objects, afflicted by common Contagion, no poſſible Objection can be raiſed; and it is hoped, that the other Branch of the Deſign, the ſafer Method of communicating this Diſtemper by *Inoculation*, will now appear an Act of Beneficence equally unexceptionable.

BEFORE we proceed upon this Article, I beg leave to obſerve, that in all the important Actions of human Life, ſcarce any Maxim can tend more to the Satisfaction and Quiet of the Mind, than,

under a due Dependance upon Divine Providence, to acquieſce in the Conſequences of any Reſolution taken with mature and impartial Deliberation. This Sentiment is compaſſionately offered to prevent that tormenting Uneaſineſs and Self-condemnation, which one has ſeen, with ſo much Pity and Concern, diſturbing the Minds of Parents under any unfortunate Event, when they really acted for the beſt. The Injunction given by the great Apoſtle of the Gentiles, is truly benevolent as well as religious. *Let every Man be fully perſuaded in his own Mind*; acting in purſuance of ſuch Conviction, ſhould create no Uneaſineſs: Events are in the Hands of Providence. Mankind can only do what, upon full Conſideration, appears wiſeſt and beſt at the Time of acting; and ſhould only reproach themſelves when they *do* or *forbear* any thing contrary to Prudence and their ſedate Judgment.

Repeated *Experience* in different Parts of the Kingdom continues to prove that the Communication of this Diſtemper, by artificial Infection, is every where bleſſed with *great* Succeſs; as near *univerſal* as can with Reaſon be expected. When large Numbers are inoculated, ſome Miſcarriages are, almoſt, unavoidable. Take any 500 Perſons, apparently in perfect Health, the Space of one Month may bring ſeveral of them

them to the Grave: and if the ſame 500 were inoculated, the ſame Accidents might happen independent of and unconnected with that Operation. This is not intended to ſuggeſt that the artificial Method of conveying a Diſtemper, otherwiſe ſo very dangerous, is *abſolutely* free of all Danger. The Choice of improper Subjects,—Want of due Preparation,—Want of proper Care after the Infection is given—Miſmanagement under the Diſtemper—inſufficient Care to cleanſe the Blood after it,—may every one of them be attended with very bad or with fatal Effects.

WHOEVER, therefore, performs this Operation ought always, for the Sake of Mankind and for the Credit of ſo uſeful an Invention, and of courſe for the Sake of his own Conſcience, to be truly cautious in the Choice of Subjects and every Particular of ſubſequent Management. The greater Bleſſing this Method of communicating the Diſtemper, if well conducted, appears to be, upon increaſing Evidence, the greater is his Guilt, who diſgraces and diſcourages the ſalutary Practice, by Raſhneſs, Ignorance, or Avarice.

[*P. S.* SINCE the Publication of this Preface, having ſeen an exact Account of the Succeſs of INOCULATION laſt Year, at *Boſton* in *New-England*, where the Small-Pox greatly raged; I thought it incumbent upon me publickly to mention *that Account*, chiefly induced by a very important Caution ariſing from Experience there, which is to avoid, with the

the utmoſt Care, all Hazard of Infection in the natural Way immediately before and after Inoculation is performed.

THE Account is taken from 'the *Liſt of the Overſeers* 'of thoſe who, at that Time, had the Small-Pox in *Boſton*, 'and who died of it in the ſeveral Wards, to *July* 28, 1752 'when it ceaſed] corrected from their own Accounts.'

	Numbers collected.			
	Natural Way.		Inoculation.	
	Had it.	Died.	Had it.	Died.
Whites	5060	470	1985	28
Blacks	485	69	139	6
Natural	5545	539	2124	50
Inoculated	2124	30		
Total	7669	569		

174 In Town to have it, *July* 28.
1843 Had remov'd out of Town, *July* 28.

Whites and Blacks. 9686
5998 Suppoſed to have had it before.
15,684 Inhabitants.

'IN the *Tranſactions* of the *Royal Society*, Dr. *Jurin* 'computes, that there generally *die* at *London* in the *na-* 'tural Way 2 in 11, or 18 in 100: And the *London-* 'Advertiſer of *March* 2 laſt—about 1 in 6, or near 17 'in 100 by the *natural Way*; and not above 1 in 159 'there, by *Inoculation*. But in our Tables above, among 'the *Whites* we ſee not more than 1 in 10 by the *natural* 'Way, nor more than one in 82 by *Inoculation*.

'WITH reſpect to the *greater Succeſs* of *Inoculation* at 'London than *here, at preſent*—May it not in Probability 'be owing to theſe *three* inſtrumental Cauſes? *viz.* 1. The '*ſame Phyſicians* at *London* might not inoculate *ſuch great* 'Numbers in the *ſame Week*, and on the *ſame Day*, as the 'Phyſicians here, through the Urgencies of the People, 'were obliged to; whereby they could not take ſuch an 'attentive Care of them? 2. They at *London* might, as is 'moſt likely, have a *greater Number* of *experienced* and '*more ſkilful Nurſes*, than *we had*, when *Inoculation* now

'began

began among us? Or, 3. When Persons were inoculated there, agreeable to what was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, they might be *much more careful to avoid catching the Infection* in the *natural Way*, i. e. by drawing it in with their Breath, than many of our People were here. For as I have known some, *as soon as inoculated*, receive *Visits* from their Friends who had been with the *Sick* of the *same Disease*, and 'tis likely carried Infection with them; it seems highly probable that the *Inoculated* received the *Infection* from them into their *Vitals*. Whereas 'till the *Eruption* certainly *appears* in the *Inoculated*, they should have been as studious to avoid receiving it in the *natural Way*, as though they had *not* been *inoculated*.'

The Case of the *inoculated* Negroes illustrates the two first Assertions, and shews the fatal Effects of the want of due Care and Attendance. Of these poor Creatures, probably the *most* neglected, something more than 1 in 23 died—*viz.* 6 in 139; whereas of the inoculated Whites, notwithstanding the incautious Superinduction of the natural Infection, there died only 1 in 82.

The strictest Guard therefore against this mischievous, tho' undesigned Infection, before or after the Distemper is communicated by Inoculation, is a Matter of very great Consequence, not to the Patient only, but likewise to Mankind in general: For if this Method of knowingly communicating, with Safety, a Distemper otherwise so pernicious, be brought into discredit by want of due Caution against unknown Infection, or by any other Mismanagement, 'tis a real Detriment to the World, as it tends to discountenance and discourage a Practice greatly salutary and beneficial, when duly, carefully, and honestly conducted. The Importance of the Case, where the Comfort and Lives of so many of our Fellow-Creatures are so deeply concerned, will justify, I doubt not, the most earnest Solicitude, and repeated Importunity; that, as well in guard-

guarding against previous or subsequent Infection, as in all other Respects, a faithful Care and due Management may be constantly and conscientiously observed.]

'Tis a Praise justly due to THIS HOSPITAL, that exact Care, in all respects, particularly in guarding *inoculated* Patients from *natural* Infection, is taken therein; and I trust such Care always will be taken: The Success has answered accordingly.

FROM the 31st of *December* 1751, to the 31st of *December* 1752, the whole Number inoculated was 112, and since that Time 22 more; in all ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR, who, by God's Blessing, have, in this Period, safely past thro' this dangerous Distemper in this Method of Communication, without one single Failure; tho' the greatest Part of the Number were adult Persons, to whom this Disease, communicated by unperceived Contagion, so frequently proves mortal; and at a Season too, *viz.* the last Year, when the Small-Pox taken by common Infection, is well known to have been peculiarly fatal.

As the Nature of this Charity, in both Branches, with some Motives in its Favour, are represented in the following Discourse; it is superfluous to add any thing further here. Benevolent Persons may send their Charitable Contributions to any of the Places mentioned at the End of the SERMON.

ISAIAH LVIII. 7.

—And that thou bring the Poor *that are caſt out, to thy Houſe.*

THESE Words are Part of a Deſcription of that *Humiliation* and Worſhip, which is *really acceptable* to the great Creator and Governor of the World; as highly proper in itſelf, and as a juſt Imitation of his divine Goodneſs, *which regardeth the Prayer of the poor Deſtitute, and deſpiſeth not his Deſire*; and which, in the ſacred Writings, is ſo frequently repreſented, both as an *Example* and an *Encouragement* to human Benevolence.

Is not *this* the *Faſt*, ſays Almighty God, *ver.* 6. *that I have choſen, to looſe the Bands of Wickedneſs,—to undo the heavy Burdens*;

—is it not to *deal thy Bread to the Hungry; and that thou bring the Poor that are caſt out,* (caſt out and *afflicted,* as the original Word alſo ſignifies) *to thy Houſe?* and that thou *hide not* thyſelf from *thine own Fleſh?*

THE ſore Diſtreſs of our Fellow-creatures, our own Fleſh, literally *caſt out and afflicted,* which occaſions the preſent Solemnity, falls very naturally under the Command of the Text, *Bring the* Poor *that are* caſt out *to thy* Houſe.

THE SMALL POX is a well known Diſtemper, to which Providence has been pleaſed to ſubject Mankind, the Seeds of it being intermixed with the human Conſtitution; this may be ſaid *in general,* becauſe the Inſtances of thoſe, who *paſs through* Life, after having arrived at Manhood, and *having been within the Reach of Infection,* without undergoing this direful Diſeaſe, are ſo *extremely few,* as ſcarce to form an Exception; learned Calculations have made it as one to many Hundreds.

AT the ſame time, this *almoſt univerſal Diſeaſe* is very *loathſome* and *nauſeous* both to the *Sufferers* and *thoſe who attend them;*

ſo *ſpreading* and *infectious*, as to prevent all friendly Aſſiſtance from Perſons who have not themſelves undergone the Diſtemper; and likewiſe ſo *pernicious* and *fatal*, as, upon a very *moderate* Calculation, to deſtroy *one in ſeven* of all whom it attacks, and very *often* in much *greater* Proportion. An Inſtrument of Death that ſlays without Diſtinction! Youth and Beauty, Dignity and Power, Wealth, and Affluence, are no Protection; the Palace and the Cottage ſtand in this reſpect upon a Level, and the *Rich* and *the Poor meet* and *fall together*; poſſibly with ſome *Diſadvantage* to the former, if *their* Blood has been inflamed by luxurious Diet and high Living.

And where Numbers of Men are collected together, as in Garriſons, Regiments, or the Crew of a Ship, the Havock is prodigious; which in ſome Junctures *has been*, and therefore *may be*, highly prejudicial in *a national View*, beſides the Loſs of Lives.

The *Confuſion* and Terror of the *Inhabitants*, the *Ceſſation* of Trade and Buſineſs, and the *great Slaughter* made by this dreadful Malady when, like a *deſtroying Angel*,

it attacks populous Towns and Villages, are extremely certain and notorious.

Now, the *general* View of the preſent charitable Undertaking, is, with God's Bleſſing, to render this grievous Diſtemper *leſs* deſtructive, and diminiſh that horrid Devaſtation which it *now* continually makes among the human Species.

And the Relief *here* propos'd to the Poor, is accordingly purſued by *two* different Methods; the one is, as it were *preventive*, to leſſen the *Violence* and the *Danger* of this *malignant Diſeaſe*; the other is to ſupply indigent, diſtreſs'd, Patients, who *actually* labour under it *by common Infection*, with all neceſſary Aſſiſtance and Relief. The Aim of the previous Method is this, *viz.* After due Preparation, in a *known*, viſible manner, to raiſe that Commotion in the Blood, which ſends forth into the Surface of the Body the latent Materials of this Diſtemper ſo very dangerous, when excited in the common Way by infectious Particles unperceived. It ſeems therefore (like the raiſing a Fit of the Gout, when the Particles of that painful Malady are diſperſed

perſed thro' the whole Maſs of Blood) not ſo properly the giving a Diſtemper to a human Body intirely free from and out of Danger of that Diſtemper, as chooſing the *ſafeſt* Time and Manner of cauſing a Diſorder, otherwiſe *almoſt unavoidable* in a Way extremely more pernicious, the Fuel thereof being lodged within us. An *Intention* beyond all Diſpute worthy of much *Approbation*; and which ſhould always be purſued with the utmoſt Care and Precaution both in the Choice of the Perſon from whom the infectious Matter is collected, and of unexceptionable Subjects, upon whom the Operation is perform'd.

It is needleſs to enter into a Diſquiſition, which is the propereſt Method of *deſignedly* raiſing this Diſorder in the Human Frame, by *carrying* the Perſon that is to receive it to the *contagious Steams* or Effluvia; or, *bringing* to him the *infected* Matter. *Religious* Difficulties *(if any ſtill remain* concerning a Practice, that has preſerved ſo many Lives, and prevented the heavieſt Grief in ſo many Families) are *exactly the ſame*, in either Method of *voluntary* Communication.

For 'tis no more invading the Prerogative of Heaven, to occaſion one eaſy and voluntary Conveyance of the Infection than another; by a *ſlight* and *hardly* ſenſible Raſure upon the Skin of the Arm, than communicating the ſame Diſtemper by inviſible Particles, to that tender Organ the Lungs, which are ſo frequently affected by the Venom of this Diſeaſe, when contracted by the Breath, or receiving into the Body infected Particles in what is called the natural Way.

Were this *preventive* Method *univerſally ſucceſsful*, and never *once* to fail in *any* Inſtance whatſoever, 'tis ſcarce to be preſumed that any objection would be raiſed againſt a ſalutary Expedient, to preſerve from Deſtruction ſo great a Part of the human Species, as daily fall by this mortal Enemy, when it attacks Men as it were in the Dark, *ignorant* of, and *unprepar'd* for the Aſſault.

This Method of Inoculation would then be no more liable to Cenſure, than the making a *voluntary* Wound, by *Inciſion*, to form a neceſſary Drain; or adminiſtring any operative Medicine, which upon *repeated*

repeated Trials had prov'd an *unfailing Security* againſt any other *dangerous* and *prevailing* Peſtilence or Contagion.

But, in order to *excite* and *ſecure* a *Dependence* upon his *Divine Providence*, the Great Governor of the World has appointed that no human Affairs, not even our neceſſary *Suſtenance*, ſhould be attended with ſuch *abſolute* Certainty; a very wiſe Appointment! That *vain* Man might not fanſy himſelf an *independent* Being; but *among* all the *Changes* and *Chances* of this mortal Life, ſhould ſtill look up unto, becauſe he can only be defended by, God's moſt gracious and ready Help.

Experience alone muſt *determine* the good or bad Conſequences of this artificial Infection, as it ought to do in *all other* medical Attempts, which in many Inſtances are, in *reality*, little more than curing or alleviating *one* Diſtemper by exciting or introducing *another*. And in this View the Method, now under Conſideration, of leſſening the Hazard of a very mortal Diſeaſe, ſhould be conſidered in the ſame Light as every other *Antidote* or *preventive* Attempt

tempt in Phyſic or Surgery, againſt any probable, almoſt certain Malady, internal or external.

I FORBEAR therefore to derive any Strength to the Argument, from the great Number of *noble*, *venerable*, and *worthy* Perſons of every *Rank* and *Profeſſion*, who appear the public Advocates of this compaſſionate Deſign: Let it ſtand upon its own proper Evidence, and Foundation.

A SAFE Paſſage thro' this Diſtemper, like the emancipating *Slaves*, is a Deliverance to vaſt Numbers of People, kept as it were in *Bondage*; who, *before* they have undergone this *abhorred* Diſeaſe, are *excluded* from *many* Offices of Life, and prevented from purſuing their neceſſary Buſineſs; and it gives Tranquillity and Chearfulneſs to Perſons of better Condition, who, under Apprehenſions of this loathſome and infectious Diſorder, were all their former Days ſubject to great Anxiety and conſtant Fear.

'TIS needleſs to enter into a Diſcuſſion of ſeveral Objections, that attended the Infancy of this uſeful Practice, which Time and fuller Experience have now removed; with

with reſpect to the Communication of *other Diſeaſes* with the variolous Matter; or that certain Ails and Complaints have follow'd the inoculated Diſtemper; of both which Inconveniencies there is *at leaſt* an equal Hazard upon Infection, by an unperceiv'd Contagion, that, like a *Peſtilence walketh in Darkneſs*: Or that the Diſeaſe is more likely to return after Inoculation. The large Experience of many Years has now effectually removed all theſe Objections, nor can it be wondred at, if in the *Infancy* of the Practice *eſpecially*, ſome few Attempts have prov'd ineffectual.

BEYOND all Diſpute, in the *voluntary* Communication of this Diſeaſe, there is an happy Opportunity to chooſe—The *beſt Seaſon* of the Year—The *early*, the *propereſt* Time of Life*—A Juncture when the *Diſeaſe* itſelf is moſt *favourable*, and the Blood is in a right State to receive it, neither too much enriched, nor too much impoveriſhed—To prevent treating

* Of which the large Number of *Children* ſucceſsfully inoculated in the HOSPITAL *for expoſed and deſerted Young Children*, is a flagrant Proof: And, in general, if the Small-Pox *however* communicated, be conſiderably leſs hazardous to Children than to grown Perſons; is not this Circumſtance a weighty Reaſon for the Communication of the Diſtemper in the ſafeſt Stage of Life?

ing the first *doubtful* Symptoms in an improper Manner—To avoid *Cold*, or *Inflammation* of the *Blood*, by Food, Liquors, or Exercise, after the *known* Infection is received.

But to proceed to the only sure Evidence, real Experience and Matter of Fact; in which almost every Part of the Globe, *Asia*, *Europe*, and *America* give a concurrent Testimony—Great Britain in particular has now had a Trial of this voluntary Method of artificially exciting the Distemper for *near thirty Years* at different Times, and distant Places, with very great Success.

At *first*, indeed, in this, as in other very useful Articles, the Success was far inferior to what longer Experience, and repeated Trials have *now so happily accomplished* in this *Metropolis*, as well as in diverse other Places, particularly in that useful Establishment formed for the Reception of deserted young Children; and more especially in *this Hospital* peculiarly instituted for this good Purpose, being *one Branch* of the Charity for which we are now assembled.

Besides this *general Evidence* of the Advantages of Inoculation, I can speak with more Assurance upon the beneficial Effects of that Operation, because I speak upon full In-

Information, and by the Permiſſion of three Gentlemen in particular, of deſerved Eminence and Diſtinction in the Profeſſion *, who have been very largely employed for a conſiderable Time, in this ſalutary Practice. It cannot therefore fail to give this worthy Audience much Satisfaction, to be thus authentically aſſured;

I. That the artificial Communication of *the Small Pox by Inoculation*, is, almoſt without Exception, an effectual Security againſt that dangerous Symptom the *ſecond* Fever, which deſtroys ſo great Part of thoſe who periſh in the natural Way.

II. That under Inoculation, there is ſcarce any Difficulty in Breathing or Complaint upon the Lungs, which Diſorder produces ſo many bad Effects when the Diſtemper is received in the unknown and accidental Manner.

 The

* Mr. Serjeant *Ranby*, Mr. Serjeant *Hawkins*, and Mr. *Middleton*. The Nation may ſoon hope for a very compleat, uſeful, and welcome Account of this important Affair, from the firſt of theſe learned Hands.

N. B. Mr. *Ranby*'s long and ſevere Illneſs has prevented the Publication of this Treatiſe, which it is hoped will appear in a little Time.

The IIIᵈ and moſt material Article is the great and happy Succeſs, as to Numbers, with which God's good Providence has bleſſed this uſeful Operation; Great, beyond the moſt ſanguine Hopes; ſo great, that in above FIFTEEN HUNDRED Perſons inoculated by theſe eminent Hands, only *three* have died; and this very material Fact is alſo confirmed by unexceptionable Accounts from diverſe other Places †.

BUT that a Matter of ſuch Importance may be brought to ſome apparent Certainty, it

† Thus, for Example, the learned Dr. *Langriſh* of *Winchester*, gives the following Account:

" About ten Years ago the Small-Pox raged furiouſly in " *Winchester*, and ſome neighbouring Towns, and in the " natural Way proved an unkind Sort, which induced great " Numbers to be inoculated. In PORTSMOUTH, CHICHES- " TER, GUILFORD, PETERSFIELD, and WHINCHESTER, we " reckon near a two thouſand that were inoculated at that " Time, and (except two Women, who were *both with* " *Child*, and both inoculated *contrary* to the Advice of their " Phyſician) I don't remember to have heard of any one " bad Accident that befel any of them, but what might " very reaſonably have been ſuppoſed to have proved worſe, " if they had had the Small-Pox in the natural Way. More " than this, I think, can't well be ſaid to prove the Uſe- " fulneſs of Inoculation."

it may not be improper to enter a little into Calculation.

From the *annual Account* within the Bills of Mortality (in which many Places in and near the City are omitted) it appears, that in *twenty Years, viz.* from the Year 1731 to the Year 1750 inclusive, no less than 39,115 Persons have died of this fatal Distemper; which, including the Places not inserted in the Weekly Bills, must be considerably more than 2,000 every Year that fall in the two adjoining Cities and Parts adjacent.

And if only *one* in *seven* (which is a very sufficient Allowance) is supposed to die by the Distemper taken in the *natural Way*, then the whole Number of Persons who in this Period of *twenty Years* have been thus infected, amounts to 280,000, and of these no less than 40,000 have perished.

But if *one* in every Two Hundred should be supposed to die *under Inoculation*, which, as observed already, is really much more than fall by that artificial Infection, now continually advancing with increasing Safety; and the certain Fact, as above mentioned, is only *one* in 500, being less than half of the Num-

ber I have ſtated.—But ſuppoſe I ſay one in 100 to die under *Inoculation*, then had this artificial Method of conveying the Diſtemper univerſally taken place, inſtead of that prodigious Deſtruction of Mankind, 40,000 in the Space of 20 Years in one Diſtrict, no more than 1400 had periſhed; and the Difference in that ſhort Period would have been no leſs than THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED Lives preſerved, beſides the numerous Poſterity that might have been derived from them. And were this Practice univerſal in theſe two Cities *only*, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY Lives, under the Bleſſing of God, would be annually preſerved.

'Tis a pleaſing Obſervation, that the Slaughter made by this formidable Diſtemper is greatly decreaſed, the Numbers, as recorded in the Yearly Bills, being one-Fifth leſſened *ſince* this Practice has prevailed.

FACTS like theſe, ſpeak ſo ſtrongly and ſo clearly, that Reaſoning and Argument muſt be quite ſuperfluous, to excite your generous and ample Contributions, which are abſolutely neceſſary to carry on and extend this *great*, this *compaſſionate*, this *national*

Under-

Undertaking, Humanity, Regard to our Country, the Dictates of Reason, and the Precepts of Religion, would awaken your generous Sentiments at any Juncture; but especially at this unhappy Period, when *Debauchery* and *Vice*, with the moſt deſtructive and as it were peſtilential *Intemperance*, are making ſuch daily and dreadful Havock among the Inhabitants of this Iſland, as renders every Deſign, every Attempt to preſerve the Lives of the People, extremely ſeaſonable, and to the higheſt Degree neceſſary!

Those, in particular, who have themſelves, or whoſe Children have, by God's great Goodneſs, ſafely paſſed thro' the Dangers of ſo deſtructive a Diſtemper, by this happy Expedient; thoſe alſo who are deſirous to obtain the divine Bleſſing when the Experiment is made in their own Family, cannot fail to exceed in Bounty, that the Lives of the *Poor* (of *great Regard in the Sight of God*) may alſo be preſerved.

But it is high time to turn our Thoughts to the other Branch of this great and neceſſary Undertaking, the *Relief* of deſtitute and miſerable Creatures, labouring under this

dreadful

dreadful Diſtemper, contracted by common Infection.

THIS mournful Caſe is peculiarly affecting, as theſe wretched Sufferers are ſo *really caſt out* and *afflicted*; afflicted with one of the *ſoreſt Maladies* incident to human Nature, *caſt out* and abandoned of all human Help.

THIS beneficial Charity therefore is not a new Inſtitution, but a moſt deſirable Addition, and a neceſſary Supplement to all other *Hoſpitals*, ſince from all other *Hoſpitals* theſe deſtitute and miſerable Objects are *unavoidably excluded*, tho' in the *utmoſt Diſtreſs*, and without any Place of *Refuge!*

THE uſual *Danger* of this terrible Diſeaſe, is by this means greatly increaſed, I might ſay aſcertained, by their abſolute want of all neceſſary Care and Aſſiſtance.

CAN Thought conceive a more deplorable Condition, or is any Sorrow like unto their Sorrow? Nor *Food*, nor *Phyſic*, nor *Bed* to lie upon, nor *Houſe* to cover their diſeaſed Bodies from the coldeſt Blaſts of the open Air! This is no Picture drawn by Imagination, but real and certain tho' moſt melancholy Fact, which, to the Knowledge of

of many who now hear me, has occurred in numerous, affecting, ſhocking Inſtances, one of which would be ſufficient to move the hardeſt Heart of any Spectator.

Persons expelled from private Families, and unavoidably kept out of all other Hoſpitals, when this Diſtemper appears to be their real Complaint; induſtrious Labourers that come from far, in the buſy Time of Harveſt, with many others, in ſimilar Circumſtances, make up the Inſtances that ſo frequently occur, of *wretched* Objects *quite deſtitute* of *Friends*, or *Habitation* into which they can gain Admiſſion.

But where the Calamity does not reach this extreme Degree of Woe and Miſery, there is ſtill, in too many ſad Inſtances, Diſtreſs enough to melt any human Heart.

Take, for *Example*, a Caſe that lately happened:

A poor Man ſick of this *Diſtemper*, of which his *Wife* lay dead in the *ſame* Room, with *four Children* around him *catching the dreadful Infection*, but deſtitute of *all* Relief, till they found *ſome* in that too narrow Building, which now importunately begs your com-

paſſionate

paſſionate Bounty to enlarge its Dimenſions, that you may *then*, without *Repulſe* or *Refuſal*, bring the *Poor* that *are caſt out* and *afflicted*, to *a Houſe of Mercy!*

It would afford *greater* Joy to reflect, tho' ſome have died in this Place (and no wonder, when they often come almoſt in the laſt Stage of the Diſtemper) that yet near * 800 poor Creatures have, by the Bleſſing of the Almighty, received a Cure under this charitable Inſtitution, were not this Joy darkened by a Cloud of unrelieved Diſtreſs and Miſery.

But cruel it would be, in the higheſt Degree, to poor rejected Supplicants, and unfaithful to the Nation, not to publiſh, that the preſent Supplies for this excellent and neceſſary Undertaking, are ſo defective and inadequate, that the Doors of this charitable Houſe, all the Beds being full, are continually ſhut againſt a great Number of miſerable Objects, ſometimes *ſeven* or *eight* in one Day, who implore Admittance; but alas! implore in vain! The Extent of the preſent Building is by much too ſmall, and the preſent Fund quite

* That Number, on the 31ſt of *December* 1752, was increaſed to 1033.

quite insufficient to enlarge it. Besides that Anguish of Heart which these unhappy Creatures feel, upon being rejected, the Public also may suffer greatly *.

For, could such poor Wretches be received into an *Hospital* before the Disease becomes infectious †, and continued there till they had obtained a Cure, and the Infection ceased; the Spreading of this pernicious Malady might be very much lessened, which now in a Course of Communication of its subtile Particles goes far and wide, and sometimes makes sad Devastation in the best and greatest houses. I desire not to open the Wounds of those I greatly regard, or revive my own Sympathy for the affecting Losses, in the Prime and Bloom of Life, so many noble and respectable Families have sustain'd by this undistinguishing Destroyer. 'Tis too melancholy a Thought to dwell upon, and is mentioned only to excite our Attention to that Practice which renders

* Providence has so far blessed this compassionate Design, that larger Buildings are now provided; but larger Supplies are still necessary.

† It is greatly to be wished, that the *same* Care was taken, upon *all* Occasions, not to *spread* this Distemper, as is usually taken to *avoid* involuntary Infection, by those who are liable to it.

this grievous Malady leſs fatal; and to engage our Compaſſion to the afflicted Poor, when they have the Misfortune to be viſited by the ſame Diſeaſe.

MAN, it is always ſaid, is a ſocial Creature, and it is no leſs certain that he ought to be a religious one; but if ever this Character can ſhine with diſtinguiſhed Luſtre, and Society and the influence of pure and undefiled Religion appear with ſuperior Advantage, it muſt be in ſuch Aſſemblies as *this*, collected for the Purpoſes of pious Benevolence and Compaſſion, in Behalf of the afflicted Part of our own Species.

AND if ever *Scenes of Wretchedneſs and Miſery* ought to move the Heart, and engage theſe amiable Diſpoſitions, the deep and deplorable Diſtreſs of the Objects now under Conſideration, will certainly produce that deſirable Effect, and to a Degree anſwerable to the large Supplies that are abſolutely requiſite in a Caſe ſo very extenſive.

REFLECT, with Attention, upon that beautiful, and, in the preſent Caſe, very appoſite Parable of the hard-hearted rich Man, and the afflicted *Lazarus*, drawn by the *compaſſionate Saviour*

Saviour of Mankind, to excite Benevolence and Pity, by repreſenting the different Fate and Condition of the uncharitable *Rich*, and the diſtreſſed *Poor*, in this World, and in the next.

THERE *was a certain rich Man* who fared *ſumptuouſly every Day*; and there was *a certain Beggar, named Lazarus*, which was *laid at* the rich Man's Gate, *full of Sores*,—unpitied, unrelieved!—*Moreover the* Dogs *came and licked his Sores*.—View the awful Scene that follows, where the unmerciful rich Man, *lifting up his Eyes*, in Hell, *being in* Torment, in vain ſollicits for that Mercy and Relief, which he, in the Day of his *Proſperity*, had cruelly denied to his afflicted Brother; *Son*, ſays the holy Patriarch whom he importuned for a *Drop of Water to cool his Tongue*, REMEMBER *that thou in thy Life-time receiveſt thy good Things, and likewiſe Lazarus his evil Things; but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented!*

BUT obſerve! That in the Senſe of the Goſpel, whoever has ſufficient Ability to relieve his ſick and deſtitute Brother, and does it not, that uncharitable Perſon is, in truth, the *rich Man* intended by the Parable.

CARRY on your Thoughts then to that *awful Day*, when you alſo muſt appear in Judgment; and, if your preſent Benevolence does not prevent it, muſt undergo the *ſame* ſad Doom, when your tremendous Judge ſhall ſay, and what is the ſtinging Aggravation, your *own Conſcience* alſo ſay, (as the Prophet of old to the guilty Prince,) *Thou art the Man!*

BUT, Brethren, we hope better Things of you, even ſuch as accompany Salvation; and that with *chearful* Hearts, and very *liberal* Hands, you will extend your much wanted Beneficence, proportioned in ſome meaſure to the prodigious Diſtreſs of the prodigious Numbers that ſtand in need of this compaſſionate Relief.

HAVE you, yourſelves, undergone this *loathſome*, and *grievous* Diſeaſe? Have you ſeen your Friends or Children under it, aſſiſted with all the Advantages of affectionate Help, and ſkilful Art? Think then, and conſider how *wretched*, how *deplorable*, is the Caſe of a deſtitute Creature, viſited by the ſame diſmal Malady, without *Medicine*, and without *Attendance*.

YIELD

YIELD to the benevolent Dictates of human Nature; purſue and gratify the rational Feelings and Sympathy of your own Mind; *hide not thyſelf from thine own Fleſh*, preſerve the Lives of your Brethren, *afflicted*, *deſtitute*, *ſick*, and *abandoned* Brethren; ſome of them perhaps at this very Inſtant, for want of a ſufficient Fund to procure more extenſive Relief, unavoidably delivered up to the two moſt woful and tormenting Companions, *Poverty* and *Sickneſs*; excluded from this too ſcanty Houſe, and miſerably conſigned over to *Grief*, *Deſpair*, and almoſt *certain Death*. Good God! is there one Heart here preſent hard enough to bear the affecting Thought! One Breaſt that does not melt into Sympathy! But of what avail is mere Sympathy!

Do Good therefore, this important Good, while you have Opportunity; to many of us, and God only knows to whom, this may be the *laſt Opportunity*. Neglect it not. Be grieved for the Afflictions of your Brother; *Bring the Poor that are caſt out, to thy Houſe of Mercy*; promote the Welfare of your Country; derive from the God of Heaven a Bleſſing upon your own Children and Family,

who

who are equally expoſed to this *Arrow of the Almighty!* And ſecure to yourſelf the everlaſting Favour of the Father of Mercies, and God of all Comfort. *Amen.*

F I N I S.

SUBSCRIPTIONS *and* BENEFACTIONS *are taken in either,*

For the general Deſign,

For the particular Purpoſe of INOCULATION,

For the Relief of thoſe who labour under the Diſtemper in the natural Way,

By Sir Joſeph *and Sir* Thomas Hankey, *Bankers in* Fenchurch-Street; *Meſſ.* Ironſide, Belchier *and* How, *in* Lombard-Street; *Mr.* George Campbell, *Banker in the* Strand; Andrew Drummond, *Eſq; and Comp. at* Charing-Croſs; Fotherly Baker, *Eſq; Treaſurer to the* HOSPITAL, *at his Houſe at* Haberdaſhers-Hall; *or by the* Committee, *the firſt* Thurſday *in the Month at nine in the Forenoon at the Hoſpital in* Cold-Bath-Fields, *and every other* Thurſday *Evening, at St.* Paul's *Coffee-Houſe, in St.* Paul's *Church-Yard.*

☞ *Any Perſon deſirous to be acquainted with the Management of theſe* Hoſpitals, *may have a Copy of the* Rules *and* Orders, *&c. of* H. WOODFALL, *in* Pater-noſter Row.